

join me in honoring Watkins College of Art, Design and Film on their 125th anniversary.

HONORING ALEX HORNADAY, PARTICIPANT IN THE 2010 PEOPLE TO PEOPLE LEADERSHIP FORUM

### HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, April 26, 2010*

Mr. CONNELLY of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize Alex Hornaday, a participant in the 2010 People to People Leadership Forum in Washington, DC. A select group of students were chosen to attend the forum based on their academic excellence, community involvement and leadership potential.

People to People International was founded by President Eisenhower in 1956. Today, it is a leader in educational travel programs, including the World Leadership Forum. Students will participate in daily educational activities around Washington, DC., which all will focus on leadership. After successful participation in the program, students will earn a Certificate of Completion.

Alex Hornaday, of Springfield, Va., exemplifies the People to People's commitment to academic excellence, community involvement, and leadership potential.

Madam Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in honoring Alex Hornaday. Alex is truly an outstanding student who demonstrates the leadership potential of our future.

THE CONGRESSIONAL YOUTH ADVISORY COUNCIL: A LEGACY OF SERVICE

### HON. SAM JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, April 26, 2010*

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I ask my fellow colleagues to join me in congratulating the 2009–2010 Congressional Youth Advisory Council. This year 45 students from public, private, and home schools in grades 9 through 12 made their voices heard and made a difference in their communities, their country and their Congress. These students volunteered their time, effort, and talent to inform me about the important issues facing their generation. As young leaders within their communities and their schools, these students boldly represent the promise and the hope we all have for their very bright future.

President Ronald Reagan said, "Freedom is never more than one generation away from extinction. We didn't pass it to our children in the bloodstream. It must be fought for, protected, and handed on for them to do the same, or one day we will spend our sunset years telling our children and our children's children what it was once like in the United States where men were free."

To ensure that the blessing of freedom is passed from one generation to the next, the members of the CYAC spent time interviewing a veteran and documenting the experience for the "Preserving History Project." Today I'm proud to submit the brief summaries provided

so the patriotic service of our dedicated veterans and the thoughtful work of the CYAC may be preserved for antiquity in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. A copy of each submitted student summary follows.

To each member of the Congressional Youth Advisory Council, thank you for making this year and this group a success. It is not a coincidence that this congressional tribute celebrates two generations of service. Each of you is trusted with the precious gift of freedom.

You are the voices of the future and I salute you. God bless you and God bless America.

The summary follows:

I interviewed Robert Nelson McClelland, M.D. a veteran of the United States Air Force. He entered the armed forces as a First Lieutenant and was discharged with honor as a Captain. Dr. McClelland not only served as a physician in the United States Air Force, stationed in Germany for two years, but he also contributed a tremendous amount of time and effort into career as a doctor at Parkland Memorial Hospital. In fact, he was on a team of doctors who operated on President John F. Kennedy when he was assassinated at Dealy Plaza in Dallas, Texas and was taken to Parkland Memorial Hospital immediately. Dr. McClelland was, at the time, showing a group of students and residents a film on surgery techniques when he accompanied Dr. Crenshaw to Trauma Room One, where President Kennedy lay unconscious, hooked to a respiratory machine. Through this experience, I learned that I take for granted the freedoms that I have today that were given to me. These same freedoms that I worked nothing for are and were the same freedoms countless soldiers from the United States armed forces selflessly fought for. Furthermore, I have gained a novel respect for physicians, such as Dr. McClelland himself who make it their job to save lives.—Eann Tuan

### DAISY HENRIQUEZ

### HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, April 26, 2010*

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Daisy Henriquez who has received the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award. Daisy Henriquez is an 8th grader at Wheat Ridge Middle School and received this award because her determination and hard work have allowed her to overcome adversities.

The dedication demonstrated by Daisy Henriquez is exemplary of the type of achievement that can be attained with hard work and perseverance. It is essential students at all levels strive to make the most of their education and develop a work ethic which will guide them for the rest of their lives.

I extend my deepest congratulations once again to Daisy Henriquez for winning the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award. I have no doubt she will exhibit the same dedication and character to all her future accomplishments.

### OBAMA BACKS DOWN ON SUDAN

### HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, April 26, 2010*

Mr. WOLF. Madam Speaker, I submit for the RECORD an op-ed today by respected New York Times columnist Nicholas Kristof regarding the Obama administration's abysmal record on Sudan. He paints a bleak picture about the potentially dire implications of the administration's failure to confront Khartoum. I echo Kristof's warning that "if President Obama is ever going to find his voice on Sudan, it had better be soon."

[From the New York Times, April 22, 2010]

### OBAMA BACKS DOWN ON SUDAN

(By Nicholas D. Kristof)

JUBA, SUDAN.—Until he reached the White House, Barack Obama repeatedly insisted that the United States apply more pressure on Sudan so as to avoid a humanitarian catastrophe in Darfur and elsewhere. Yet, as president, Mr. Obama and his aides have caved, leaving Sudan gloating at American weakness. Western monitors, Sudanese journalists and local civil society groups have all found this month's Sudanese elections to be deeply flawed—yet Mr. Obama's special envoy for Sudan, Maj. Gen. Scott Gration, pre-emptively defended the elections, saying they would be "as free and as fair as possible." The White House showed only a hint more backbone with a hurried reference this week to "an essential step" with "serious irregularities."

President Omar Hassan al-Bashir of Sudan—the man wanted by the International Criminal Court for crimes against humanity in Darfur—has been celebrating. His regime calls itself the National Congress Party, or N.C.P., and he was quoted in Sudan as telling a rally in the Blue Nile region: "Even America is becoming an N.C.P. member. No one is against our will." Memo to Mr. Obama: When a man who has been charged with crimes against humanity tells the world that America is in his pocket, it's time to review your policy.

Perhaps the Obama administration caved because it considers a flawed election better than no election. That's a reasonable view, one I share. It's conceivable that Mr. Bashir could have won a quasi-fair election—oil revenues have manifestly raised the standard of living in parts of Sudan—and the campaigning did create space for sharp criticism of the government.

It's also true that Sudan has been behaving better in some respects. The death toll in Darfur is hugely reduced, and the government is negotiating with rebel groups there. The Sudanese government gave me a visa and travel permits to Darfur, allowing me to travel legally and freely. The real game isn't, in fact, Darfur or the elections but the maneuvering for a possible new civil war. The last north-south civil war in Sudan ended with a fragile peace in 2005, after some two million deaths. The peace agreement provided for a referendum, scheduled to take place in January, in which southern Sudanese will decide whether to secede. They are expected to vote overwhelmingly to form a separate country.

Then the question becomes: will the north allow South Sudan to separate? The south holds the great majority of the country's oil, and it's difficult to see President Bashir allowing oil fields to walk away.

"If the result of the referendum is independence, there is going to be war—complete